NEW YORK HERALD.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. TERMS each in advance. Money and by mail will be at the list of the smale. None has Bank tills current in New York THE DAILY HERALD, non-conto per copp, 37 per annum. THE WELFILLY BERALD, more Saturday, as no conto per COPP, or \$3 per annum. the European Edition were Wednesday, as no copp, 52 per annum. The per appear of the contour port of Great Britain at 120 case per copp, 52 per annum to may part of Great Britain or \$5 12 to any part of the Contournel, both to Gauste postage; the or \$5 12 to any part of the Contournel, as not could be contournelled to the Contournelled to the

Oxigenment Edition on the let, lith and Title f each month, at else tents per cope, or \$2.75 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Waineplay, at four conte per copp. or the same of the second of the secon

ceture eje ted communications.

ADVENTISEMENTS energed every day; advertisements inmeted to the wester Herald, Pasitor Herald, and in the
Cuttornia and European Edition.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-METAMORA

WITTER GARDEN, Strondway, opposite Bond stre WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broad way .- HRIS AT LAW. LACKA KEBNE'S THEATRE, No. 604 B

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Sowery .- HAROLD HAWE-

BARNUN'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Brondway - Day and Evening - Dos C. Rear DV BARAS - Capitola - BRARE St. Lios and Other Curiosities. BRVANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway. - LLOYD'S MINSTRUS IN MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 530 Broadway.

CANTERBURT MUNIC HALL, 585 Broadway .- Songs,

BOUDGIR PANTHEON, No. 559 Broadway - ME. SAN

New York, Friday, April 26, 1861.

The News.

Our advices vesterday with regard to affairs in Washington and vicinity were very conflicting. At one time it was stated that the Seventh regi ment of this city and the Massachusetts Eighth regiment, from Annapolis, had arrived in the federal capital, as well as the New York regiments which left here on Sunday, together with other State troops. Later in the day this was contradicted, and it was stated that the Seventh New York and Eighth Massachusetts regiments were encamped eight miles from Annapolis. There is reason to believe, however, that at least a portion, if not all, of these troops we have named, are now at Washington. That the Seventh has arrived we have positive intelligence. Our latest despatches advise us of a terrible state of excitement and apprehension in the capital. An early attack is anticipated, and all business is suspended. From Philadelphia it is stated that the President will soon call for one hundred thousand more men, if he has not done so already.

In contradiction of the report which has prevalled for some days past, that General Beaure-gard is in the neighborhood of Washington, preparing for the contemplated attack on that place, e have a despatch from Philadelphia stating that a gentleman has arrived in that city who left Charleston on Thursday of last week, who says that General Beauregard was then in Charleston superintending the repair of Fort Sumter, in anticipation of an immediate attack by the government. This gentleman is reported as representing that there had, up to the time he left Charleston, been no movements of troops northward from there, and that none were likely soon to be despate The people there were still unaware of the unant-mous Union feeling which now pervades the

No reliable intelligence with regard to the reported taking of Fort Pickens by the secessionists is yet received. One account from the South states that it had been taken with a loss on the part of the Southerners of 2,500. The latest adices, though, discredit this.

stating that on Wednesday night that post was taken possession of by the State forces, under command of ex-Senator Borland. The garrison of the fort at the time it surrendered numbered three

General Ransom, who has recently left North Carolina, reports that every federal post in that State has been taken. At Fayetteville Arsenal seventy thousand stand of arms were captured. including twenty-eight thousand of the most ap-

Accounts from Baltimore represent that city to have been quiet on Wednesday; but the quietness is only that of terror. The mob have completely awed the citizens. All the wholesale stores are said to be closed, and the clerks are forced to enlist in the secession army. All males over fourteen years of age are required to enroll themselves. All Northerners who can escape are leaving the city. The election for delegates to the extra session of the Maryland Legislature, which meets at Annapolis to-day, took place in Baltimore on Tuesday. It was a mere farce. Only about 8,500 votes were east, and they all for one ticket-the "Southern States rights." It is supposed that the Legislature, on assembling, will mediately pass an ordinance of secession.

The steamship Empire City, from Indianola, Texas, on the 13th inst., arrived here yesterday, having on board the Third regiment of infantry and the Second regiment of cavalry, United State Army, numbering in all about six hundred men. The troops are all in good health. The Empire City brings intelligence of the Star of of the West. She had not been captured by the rebels, but was at Indianola when the Empire City sailed, and was awaiting the arrival of troops from the Rio Grande to convey them North. It is supposed that the Empire City will in a few days be despatched by government with troops to the seat of war.

At a meeting of members of the medical profes sion, held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening, resolutions were adopted pledging their profes sional services to the families of absent soldiers free of charge. A committee was appointed to whom applications for surgeons in the army may be

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yes terday, the treasurer of the committee having in charge the subscriptions of the Chamber to the fund for equipping the regiments needing assistance, and otherwise aiding the soldiers, stated that the amount already received is over one hundred housand dollars. It was voted to merge the committee in the Citizens' Committee for the same

The Board of Aldermen last evening still manifested a laudable desire to aid the families of the volunteers, and voted \$500 for a gold box for the

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Pinckney, directing the Croton Board not to advertise for the laying of Belgian pavement in any street of the city until otherwise ordered. A communication was received from the Union Defence Committee, thanking the Common Council for their prompt action in adopting an ordinance appropriating one million of dollars for the patriotic fund. Resolutions complimentary to Councilman Ottiwell and Mr. McClenachan, Clerk of the Board, for their patriotic conduct in obeying their country's call, were adopted. Mr. Ottiwell's chair was beautifully decree of with red, while and plue busting,

and silk fiage. A communication was received from Colonel Wm. Wilson, which was dated April 2?, requesting the Common Council to furnish uniforms for his regiment. It was referred to the Union Defence Committee. The Comptroller was instructed to lease the premises No. 20 Fourth avenue for the use of the Fourth Judicial District Court. A resolution providing for the printing of we thousand extra copies of "Valentine's Manual" caused considerable debate, resulting in the doption of the paper. It was stated in the course of the debate that \$7,500 is spent annually for this "Manual." A large amount of routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned till

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday. The report of the Committee of the Whole stated that there are a number of the recruits of the Second regiment quartered at Bellevue Hospital; that the Board have agreed to allow two months pay to their employes who volunteer, and to retain their situation till they reurn; that the Warden of Bellevue Hospital has been ordered to have one or two wards in that building prepared for the reception of wounder soldiers, and that an application has been received from Dr. Harris for permission to accompany a large number of nurses from Believne Hospital, to afford them an opportunity of learning the art of nursing patients properly. The report stated that the number in the institutions at present is 8,316-a decrease of 110 for the week.

Mesers. Horton and Post, two of the United States Marshal's aids, yesterday visited several bank engraving establishments in the city, and seized ten engraved copper plates, some of na tional bonds for the Southern confederacy, and some of bank notes to be issued for the "Confederate States of America." In the centre of these plates was the likeness of Jefferson Davis. The plates were laid before the Grand Jury. United States Marshal Murray has made the following appointments:-District Court officers-James Lee, Luther Horton, Daniel Sheehan, Adolphus Borst and Stephen Wilson (reappointment). Circuit Court-Thos. Munt, Wm. McRay, Peter Duffy, Charles Mackay and John Doyle (reappoint-

A meeting of the ladies of the congregation of St Bartholomew's church took place vesterday for the purpose of providing lint, linen bandages, &c., for the wounded soldiers of the federal army. They will meet again this morning at ten o'clock, when committees will be appointed and all the arrangements perfected to carry out their laudable and praiseworthy intentions.

The steamship Asia, Captain Lott, from Liver-pool on the 13th, via Queenstown the 14th inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than previously received, and are important.

The Asia brings \$35,000 in specie. The total shipment of gold from Europe from November 1 to March 30, inclusive, was :-

From Liverpeol. \$22,461,659

In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., Mr. W. E. Foster gave notice that on Mr. Gregory's motion respecting the Southern confederacy of North America, he should move a resolution declaring that the House did not desire to express an opinion on the subject, and demanding that the government should not recognize the newly-born power without " taking security against the continuance of the slave trade."

We have received an interesting account, as detailed by the correspondent of the London Times, of a collision which took place on the evening of the 2d inst. between Mr. Stockton, the American Minister at Rome, and the Papal troops. Brother Jonathan, as usual, was triumphant, and put his

foes to an ignominious flight. increase, and extensive preparations are rapilly going forward. Garibaldi is reported at Turin, quite unwell, and bulletins concerning his health are daily issued. The Pope is also quite ill, and his death is an event which it is thought will not be long delayed.

The Liverpool cotton market continues animated. The sales on the 13th were 7,000 bales, the market day. Breadstuffs were dull, and provisions steady, at previous quotations. On the 11th inst. the Bank of England still further reduced its rate to five per cent. Consols closed on the 13th at 9154

Our correspondent in Mayaguez, Porto Rico, writing on the 13th inst., says:-" The possession of St. Domingo by the Spanish government and the rebellion in the United States are ruinous to all legitimate commerce here. The new crop of coffee is coming in, and is being stored, without an idea for what purpose; but, succumbing to circumstances, we must bide our time and chances." We have received a quantity of correspondence

from Japan, which is necessarily crowded out. Dates from Yokahama and Jeddo are to February Difficulties with the representatives of foreign Powers were thickening every day, and war is said to be inevitable. The British, French, Prus sian and Dutch officials had struck their flags and left Jeddo-the only foreign Minister who remained being Mr. Harris, who appears to be the only one on anything like good terms with the Japanese government. In the meantime the British, French and Russian fleets were on their way, and expected within a week from latest date. All this trouble grows out of the murders of foreigners by the jealous and treacherous natives, especially a party called Damios, who are violently opposed to the government and strongly averse to any treaties with any foreign nation. The government, on its side. is weak, and, in its anxiety to appease the feelings of the Damios, has connived at if not instigated the assassinations complained of. Mr. Hackley, the Street Contractor, who has

been indicted in the Sessions for contempt, in refusing to answer a question before the Grand Jury in relation to the alleged Corporation corruption was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to plead to the indictment. Mr. Fullerton, his counsel, instructed him not to plead, upon which Judge Ingraham said the usual course when the parties refused to plead was for the Court to interpose a plea, and he therefore direct ed the clerk to enter a plea of not guilty. After a brief discussion between Mr. Fullerton and the District Attorney it was decided that the first indictment against the defendant should be tried at the next Oyer and Terminer, to which he had given bail (the bail to be now re-newed), and that the last indictment for the second alleged contempt should be tried at the present term, unless sufficient excuse is shown for its postponement. Bail in each case was given to the amount of \$500. Mr. Fullerton nsisted that Mr. Hackley had constitutional rights. and that he was advised not to answer the question until it was decided whether it was legal and the Grand Inquest legally constituted. The case was adjourned to Monday. Mr. Hackley then went before Judge Barnard on a habeas corpus. His counsel insisted on his right to be discharged. The argument was adjourned to this morning. A certiorari has been issued by Judge Ingraham to have the proceedings on the habeas corpus reviewed by the general term.

William Pratt, mate of the ship Montank. sharged with piracy, in being engaged in the slave trade, was brought before United States Commis sioner White yesterday. Mr. Andrews produced a witness on the part of the government who deposed that Pratt was mate of the vessel, and they took 1,140 slaves on board off Congo river, and

in the Bowery, about two weeks ago, by Deputy Sheriff McMannus, died at the new York Hospital last evening. McMannus, who has been out on bail, was rearrested to await the action of the

at a further advance in prices; the sales custraced an established in lots, within the rai go of 18%c. a 14c. for middling uplands; at the close, oven lots could not be purchased under 14n per lb.; the recrease in recould not the purchased under 14n per lb.; the recrease in recould not the same period last year, amounts to 800,000 bules; the decrease in exports amounts to 304,000 bules to Great Britain, 17,000 to France, and 76,000 to other pares at an advance of about 5c. per barrel for most descrip tions. Wheat was steady, and in fair shipping demand Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$18 37% a \$18 50, and prime at \$13 25 a \$18 50. Beef was firm, and in good demand at firmer prices Sugars were in fair request, with sales of about 800 hhds. Office was quiet. In freights rates favored shippers.

State of the War-fhe Southern Pro-Dangers, the Power and the Duty of our

Our national capital is still inviolate. It is still beleagured by confederate traitors and intested by their spies, but we feel easier concerning its safety to-day. Four New York reglments have been thrown in among its defenders, viz .:- the Seventh, Sixth, Twelf h and Seventy first, and four other regim ats of ours are en route, making, in all, a body of 9,500 men, equipped and despatched within a week, under the inmediate supervision of General Sandford, who has now a balf dozen other regiments almost ready for embarkation. Good work, this; but with anything corresponding to the equipments of Massachusetts in readi ness, our city and State would have had fifty thousand men in Washington to day. As it is we estimate that there are at least ten thousand loyal armed men now there and in the neighborhood, exclusive of the four or five thousand reported at Annapolis, including flying artillery, sappers and miners, blacksmiths, &c. By to morrow evening we hope that the defensive force on hand and within a few hours reach of Gen. Scott, will not be less than twenty thousand men.

Meantime the extra session of the secession Legislature of Maryland meets at Annapolis to morrow, and its first business may be to precipitate a collision in that village. Gov. Hicks has held back this suspected Legislature till dragooned into its service by the Baltimore mob, for he appears to have been well informed of the constituent elements of both houses. In calling them together he has simply consented to serve the revolutionary cause. Would it not be well for Governor Morgan at once to apprise Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln that there must be no temporizing or compromising between them and this secession Legislature at Aunapolis; but that, on the other hand, it would be well to disperse it with the first manifestations of rebellion against the supreme laws of the land, and the supreme rights of the people of the United States. We are now in a state of war, and until the authorities and people of Maryland shall have ranged themselves on the side of the Union, they will be treated as enemies by the armed legions of North, with or without orders from Wash on. The spirit of our people is up, and will cause itself to be foes. There must henceforth be no more courtly compromises with rebels and traitors until they are subdued.

Washington is still held against them, but it is still in danger. The enemy is moving up from the confederate or revolted States, and, for all that we know, Jeff. Davis and Gen. Beauregard may have thirty thousand men House. But if Gen. Scott, as reported, has taken possession of Arlington Heights on the opposite bank of the river, he has gained a most important strategical and defensive position. Upon the whole, we are encouraged to believe that this tremendous pressure of Northern patriotism is exerting a wholesome influence at Washington in behalf of a positive, powerful and decisive plan of operations; but still we do and shall encourage our brave and loyal fellow citizens of the all-powerful North

The origin, the objects, the leaders' agencies and instruments, and the vast and comprehensive plans of this Southern revolution, astounding as they now appear, are only so from the astonishing suc cesses of the general movement. It had been taking root and spreading its branches in and from South Carolina for thirty years, but it might have taken thirty years more to become in any degree alarming, with a proper exercise of vigilance, courage and energy on the part of our federal authorities. But the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854; the bitter sectional Kansas imbroglio, and its division of the country into two great sectional camps on the slavery question; the narrow escape of the national democracy in 1856 from a crushing defeat; the growing power of the North, and the troubles and weakness of Mr. Buchanan's administration, suggested the time, and precipitated the fulfilment of this gigantic rebellion

And here is its programme. The democratic party, demoralized and weakened, was first to be crushed, and it was crushed at its Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of last April and June. This would and did open the door to the election of a Northern anti-elavery President, and this was to be the key note of Southern secession. But, in the meantime, the preparations for practical success in firing the mine of revolution were industriously carried on. Thus Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War, Floyd, was sounded and gained over to the conspirators; and he served them well in filling our Southern forts and arsenals with arms and munitions of war, and in removing or in refusing to furnish them with garrisons. Thus Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury. Cobb, executed the part assigned him, in wasting the money and in destroying the credit of the government. Thompson, of the Interior Department, was also a co-laborer in the plot; and all this time our trusting and incredulous Chief Magistrate was like a sailor fast asleep in a rickety boat, dritting out into an angry sea.

On the 20th of December last the mine we sprung in the secession of South Carolina, and so rapidly was this signal followed up by her confederates, that on the day of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration he found that not only had six other States revolted, but that in each of these States, in anticipation of open rebellion, all the federal forts (excepting Sumter and Pick ens) and all our custom houses, marine hospit tale, minte, and other federal property to the

brought them to Havens. The exemination stands | exemt perhaps, of ret less than one bun fred millions of dollars, had been sezed by that so berti and turned over to the revolutionia Nay, m re, Mr Lincoln was confronted on th 410 day of Ma ch with a rival contederation ard a rebellious President and Cabinet in ful blast at Montgomery, Al.bama, masieg on etitutions and laws, and organizing for wer. But, even thus organized, fornified a med and equipped, and turnished with unihers of money and supplies, and with pont cal leaders and military officers and enginee n any number, at the expense of the United States, the fluishing stroke of this sin madouprogramme of a rebellion, it was intended, should full like a thunder clap upon the clumbering North, and paralize her beyond the power of recovery. This contemplated coup d'état was and is the

> eizure of Washington, including the capture f Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet as prisoners o war. This audacious design we of the North have teretofore too lightly treated, and notwith ending Mr. Lincoln's sessonable warnings and precentions for his own personal safety, even he it appears, has regarded the plot against himself not so much the climax of grand rebellion, as the conceit or contract of few nisguided ruffians. At length it seems that he and his very amiable and philosophical Secretary of State, looking scross the Potoma from the Southern windows of the White House, seriously realize the fact that they are within the reach of the bombshells of Jefferson Davis The safety of our President and Cabinet, of our capital and our government, thus far, have been secured mainly through Lieutenant Jones. at Harper's Ferry; through the prompt, efficient and admirable intervention of brave old Massachusetts, and through the active and powerful co-operative mov-ments of the startled and uprising patriotism of New York. Pennsylvania, too, has nobly responded to the cry of alarm from our capital, and every man and every woman of every Northern State are ready for all needful escrinces for the common cause of our common country in this hour of its great distress and danger

The capture of Washington, and, if possible. of Mr Lincoln and his Cabinet, is still the undeubted first and paramount object of the rebel confederates. In the success of this project, they know that they cannot hold Washington long; but they count in this thing upon the destruction abroad of the prestige of the government of the United States, upon the eizure of our navy, and upon bringing our administration to terms before the indiguant North can come to the rescue. The revolutionists have another great object in view associated with this coup d'elat. If successful, they thus calculate upon conquering a peace without suffering a Northern invasion of their populous slaveholding States. Even Maryland, they think, may thus be saved from the hazards of a general slave stampede and a servile insurrection. It is evident, too, that these Southern conspirators bave largely depended upon the auxiliaries of treachery and desertion in the army and navy, and of weakness and indecision in our Cabinet. In the services already rendered to this rebellion by desertion and treachery, there is cause of alarm, and in Mr. Lincolu's painful anecdotes and apologies to insolent traitors, there is not much encouragement. But the great North has the men, the means and the will, and will continue to throw ner troops Into Washington as fast as possible, of all arms, until they present a well provided encampment of

fifty thousand men. With this Northern force concentrated in and near Washington, as it can be within ten days, we shall be prepared to carry the war into the enemy's camp, as we must do to conquer an ton will not do. Our right to move troops southward, in the service of our government, is not limited to the privilege of passing them around Maryland, but it extends to every highway in that State, and in every other State, down to Mexico. Our people are awake, aroused, indignant, and resolved that this Union shall stand, and there must be no more half way expedients now with this Southern rebellion. It must be crushed, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

How to Keep the Mail Route Open to

Washington.
The republican papers of New York have opened a fire in the rear of the President of heir choice. They begin to find out he does not suit them, and some talk even of impeaching him and substituting a man of action in his place. Our readers are aware that Mr Lincoln was not our candidate. We did not believe in a rail-splitter. We looked for a statesman to steer the ship of State when foaming breakers appeared ahead. We are not, therefore, responsible for the incapacity now displayed; but, on the other hand, we do not agree with the republican journals that any such violent measure should be resorted to as that of impeachment, or superseding a constitutional President for a dictator. Mr. Lincoln, we suppose, means well enough and is not traitorous to the country. We cannot therefore, get rid of him; but he can very easily get rid of his Cabinet and appoint a vigorous administration in its stead. That is the legitimate course, and waich ought to be mmediately adopted.

During the last two days there is a painful and growing impression upon the public mind. and particularly among the chiefs of the re publican party, that "honest Old Abe" is no equal to the emergency in which he is placedan emergency sufficient to try the intellect and the courage of a Napoleon. The merchants of New York are dejected and dispirited, fearing. notwithstending the sacrifices they are making. and the glowing enthusiesm which has been evoked at the North, that all will end in smoke and the expedition to the South result in failore. They dread, not without some reason, the approach of Jefferson Davis and his able Lieu tenant, Beauregard, and the subtle statesman. ship of Stephens. They are, therefore, holding numerous secret meetings, as so many committees of public safety, each todependently of the others, from the common instinct of selfpreservation; and we understand that similar meetings are being held in Philadelphia, where the same distrust prevails as to the competency of the administration. In both cities they speak of organizing a force at their own expense and upon their own responsibility, to keep the direct route to Washington open at all hazards. It is proposed to organize an army of 50,000 men in each city, to arm and equip them, to collect provisions, and send with them a commissariat for their sustenance. The direct mail route to Washington is now closed by the act of Maryland, and the post-

masters of New York and Philadelphia have a right to cell upon their fellow citizens, with sin s in their hands, to open and keep open the canultation between the post offices in those city and the General Post Office at the capital.

This " perfectly legal and committational. It is one of the powers coumerated is the constitution, as belonging to the general government, "to establish post roads," and when any power is conferred by the constitution the means of exercising it are necessarily included. Now, by concentrating the two armies of 50,000 each at Baltimore, the obstructions would be speedily removed, the highway to the federal capital would be opened, and kept open and este, and at the same time Maryland would be brought to her senses. There is no necessity for any call of the President to carry out this measure. The postmasters have a right to summon all good citizens to assist in the execuion of the fost Office laws, and all who are so is posed have the right to aid them.

The merchants of the two chief cities of the North bave the means of organizing such a force, to be placed at the disposal of the two postmasters Let them eschew red taps and circumlocuion, and go at once into the work Private enterprice, where there is the capital, can always outstrip even energetic governments in great underakings; how much more in the case of an mbecile administration, without foresight or entrit or action If some such vigorous measure be not adopted, we may expect very soon not only to see J. fferson Davis in possession of the federal capital, but taking up his quarters in Philadelphia and the city of New York.

THE EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS AND THE SOUTH-ERN CONFEDERATION .- Whatever Mr. Jefferson Davis' organs may assert to the contrary, all the indications from the other side are against an immediate recognition of the Southern confederacy by England and France. The Paris correspondent of the London Globs (Lord Palmerston's paper) states that the French government had decided not to receive the Southern Commissioners, whose arrival was daily expected when the Asia left. Southerners in Paris were obliged as usual to apply to the United States Minister for passports, as the French government had made no concession; of any kind in their repaird. This would show that there is bat very little disposition at present or 'ne part of the Emperor to interfere in the quarrel between the federal government and the rebel States. The disinclination will be increased when the news of the President's war proclamation and of the firm and united stand taken by the North reaches him. The question will then assume a light very different from that in which it was placed by the dissensions which were supposed to prevail amongst Northern men in regard to it

In the English Parliament, Mr. Gregory's motion, recommending a prompt recognition of the Montgomery government by Great Britain, is threatened with a powerful opposition. Mr. C. Forster has given notice of his intention to move an amendment, postponing any opinion on the part of the House of Commons in favor of such recognition, and expressing a hope that it will never be made without security being taken against the revival of the African slave trade. If this be adopted, the English Cabinet will not venture to take any steps in the matter during the present session, and the mission of the Southern Commissioners to London, so far as the present action of England is concerned, will prove a failure.

A RIVAL FOR JEFF. DAVIS -The Paris jour--re circulating a story to the effect that some of the Roman Catholics of the Southern States have offered the throne of the new confederacy to Francis II. of Naples. This

The Straits of Mackinac.

DETROIT, April 25, 1861. The Straits of Mackinso are open. The propellers Prairie State, Granite State, and Michigan, of the North ern Transportation Company's line, and the propelle from Chicago, deeply laden with grain-the first boats They report encountering some ice in the traits, but say navigation may now be considered open

Gen. Townsend, of Albany; H. Washburn, of Worces ter; C. Cassidy, of Albany; H. Y. and R. H. Moore and sanity, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the St. Nicholatiotel.

James S. Pike, United States Minister to the Hague and family; E. L. Childe, of Boston; W. M. Hunt, of New pert. R. I.; G. W. Merchaut, of Philadelphia, and A. O Livingston, of Fulton county, are stopping at the Bre-vect House.

T. F. Eddy, of Fall River; G. A. Drummont, of Mon-treal; M. Phinney and family, of Newport, R. I.; Robert Vace, of Philadelphia, and Henry Hora, of New York, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. Ben W. H Dummick, of Penns Ivania; M. M. Za rickie, of Paris; Colonel Frost, of Misssari; M. Durgio of Portiona; M. M. Smuth and wife, of New York, an-O. Cabb, of Long Island, are stopping at the Laterground

Colonel McDonald, of the British Army; R. T. King at

S. Hill, of Liverpool; James H. Andersen, United State-crised at Hamburg: J. J. Worthrup and family, of Hali-fax, J. H. Geedwin and family, of Fenessee; J. G. Camp f Washington, and H. Dougas, of Nashville, Tenn, are topping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain Ecdy, of the United States army: Mrs Colonsorgan, of Keniucky; Captain Frisces and family, and r. James, of California; J. M. Livingston, of Utah, and W. Kening, or Indiana, are stopping at the Metropoli-

J. R. Rowe, Savannah, Ga.; Miss Warren, Adgusia, Ga.; Hin John K. Perter, Abany: Vincent L. Braaford, Phisacelinia, Francisco Machado, M. D., T. M. C. Arleago, Isanas, C. Beryfegle, George F. O'Hara. Columbus; John Bugham, Fhiladelphia; Governor C. S. Holdon, New Jercy; Mrs. V. Smith and family, Washington; J. E. Moc Leil and family, Pashimore; J. M. Wuchoul, Kansas; John Sarstow, Providence; John Jardine, John L. Harris, Liverpool; Wm Leon, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Bridge, Washington; Hon. Wm. L. Dayton and family, United States Midnister to France; H. Lovett, mail agont seesmally Daha, Mrs. and Mins. Loon, Mastachusetts, are stoping at the Astor House.

the Washington correspondent of the Biltimore Exchange of the 21st Irst says:—An exciting scene was with resed on the avenue this evening. Simonton the Washington correspondent of the New York Fines, while striking a despatch in the telegraph office, was attacked by young Butler, the son of Col. Butler, of California, about whem Simonton has lately written something. The stick which Butler used was taken at the first blow, and Simonton instantaneously cut and ran across the avenue, hardly pursued by Butler. The correspondent of the 1 simonton in the that the crowd, which anything now will produce, separated the parties.

City Intelligence.

berer, was arrested yesterday for a brutal assault upon John Gauner, a lad eight years old. It appears that sweeny, while intoxicated seized the boy by the hads and dashed his head against the sidewalk with fearful force. The boy was taken up insensible and conveyed to the residence of his mother, No. 330 Second avenue, where he lies at the point of death. The prisoner was brought before Justice Connolly, and locked up to await the result of the child's injuries.

Markets. Naw ORIEAVE, April 24, 1861 Cotton—Prices irregular: sakes 1,250 bales. Figur, 35

LOCINVILE, Ky., April 26, 1861.

The pork market is greatly excited. Leading merchants complain that they cannot get provisions from Cincinnata, or telegraphic deepatches through. They are explaining occupiain that 'hey cannot bor telegraphic despatches the reasons.

Cincionari, April 24, 1861.

Cincionari, April 24, 1861.

12%, and edired at the close at 12c, without buyers was a park dull, at \$17. Sight exchange on New Yorl at 3 a 3% per cent premium for Kentucky currency and be per cent for Ohio and Indiana State.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUR American Affairs in Par

SERIOUS ILLMESS OF THE POP

Collision Between the American Min

ANOTHER ADVANCE IS COTTOS.

and the Papal Troops at Rome.

The steamehip Asia, Captain Lott, which sail M., and from Queenstown on the evening of the inst, arrived here early yesterday morning, briego

Souse does not desire to express any opinion up the slave trade."

A new writ was ordered for Marylebone in the

In the House of Lords on the 12th Lord Wat see in Syria, and said the papers on the subject w

In the House of Commons on the same evening John Russell said, in reply to Mr. Gregory, that g ment had received a copy of the new American

Lord John Russell also explained the state of between Denmark and Schleswig Jolatets and that the governments of France, Sweden, Russia and land were agreed upon the question, and as they da peaceable solution he had atrong hopes their would be successful.

of gout, but was still unable to give much at official duties. The London Post denies the rumors propagate t

Another iron cased frigate—the Recistance—had launched in the Tha ues, and another ship of the class was to be commenced immediately at the Lord Eigin arrived at Dover on the 11th lest, and with a cordial reception. In a speech which he doll he said that his effort had been to lay the roundation.

pire of China.

The American ship Marquette, from New Ories Liverpool, grounded while being towed into the Moon the 11th inst. She was in charge of a pilot, an

not been got off at last advices.

Madkine Elizabeth Patterson and M. Jerome Be Patterson have by two separate notices from their M. Legrand, signified to Prince Napoleon that they against the jadgment given in their case by the Tribunal of the Seme, on the 16th of February lass

The Malie, of April 6, says:—

It is stated that General Garibaldi is going immed to the sulphur baths of Acqui, although the season

crease in the cash on hand of over eighteen millist france. The changes in the other departments alight.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times write follows—the most sanguine begin to think that we not only probable, but inevitable. The news from saw makes still gloomier our speculations as to the full the irritation of Austria, the provocations of Picits the unsettled state of Syrian affairs, the diffes between the French and English governments on Eastern question, the machinations of the revolution party, the vast proparations on foot everywhere—altify the darkest forebosings.

The Prefects had addressed a series of reports to Certify, strongly remongrating legislative between the Lyons of the legislative between the process of the Lyons of the legislative between the process of the Lyons of the legislative between the process of the Lyons of the legislative between the process of the Lyons of the legislative between the process of the Lyons of the legislative between the process of the Lyons of the legislative that the Directors of the Lyons of the legislative that the Directors of the Lyons of the legislative that the Directors of the Lyons of the legislative that the Directors of the Lyons of the legislative that the process of the Lyons of the legislative that the Directors of the Lyons of the legislative that the process of the Lyons of the legislative that the process of the Lyons of the legislative that the process of the lyons of the legislative that the process of the Lyons of the legislative that the process of the lyons of the legislative that the process of the lyons of the legislative that the process of the lyons of the legislative that the legislative that the process of the lyons of the legislative that the legislativ

General Ballo, one of Garibaldi's leading officers, was Paris, and Garibaldi had recommended him to stay the for some time.

send men

Five hundred Italian volunteers are said to have dembarked and taken refuge in the mountains of D

less the following inclinent, which occurred at the grandless.—

The only extraordinary incident of the evening word in which the United States Minister, Mr. Stockto played the home important part. Without the less fast on his part, that gentleman came, into opilising wish it Papal dragons, who got by no means the best of it. M Stockton, it appeared drove down the Jorso from he residence in that attreet to the Plaz dof Popolo, where that had been erected for the accommodation of the Neapolitan royal family, the diplomatic corps and other persons of distinction. On reaching the entrance to the plaza he was informed he could not pass that way.

He pleaned the ticket with which foreign ministed are furnished to secure them to repeat the vay. He pleaned to go, would be the feelers effect, and was requested to go, would be the fast in the side, but with ped hother result. Again, his couchnaw was checked, suft told he culd not pass that way. I amore the whether he cis not try the only remaining a fonce to the play? the Via Rejutta. But at last his go tiete to was not innurally exheusted, and he inclined of his right to pass, and ordered he servants to drive on besupen there was much efficiented among the rapid gendarnees and teoops on duty, and three least have be neglectibed, charged down upon it, be added in goods passed the farma and Keya was unprepared for the extent of inflicted dragons pranced about his carriage at the value faces to the comment appropriate for the extent of inflicted republic grew from his pocket is repeater (a pusce), not a watch), and leveling is at the dragone, pledged himself to give them its contents if they further opposed himself to give them its contents if they further opposed himself to give them its contents of they further opposed himself to give them its contents of they further opposed himself to give them the subject of the extent of a page of the United States prediction of American Measure of the possibility of the recurrence of such misbehaviour on the part of Papal soldiers